LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—Leaves South
slot, at 20 p. m. for Greenpert, and on SATURDAYS,
slot, at 3:50 p. m. Express Train for River Head at 3:50 p. m.;
Syconet at 4:30; and other Trains for Hempeters and Jameston.

Proceed at 4:30; and other Yrains for Hempsend and Javance. The Proceedings of the Process of th

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flow of the FENNSYEVANIA RAILROAD,
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See a Lator House, Broadway.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

Denary 1, 1884.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

PEN NS YI. VANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Alantic
stiles with Western, North-Western and South-Western States
by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at
Pitaburzh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Circuland and Saudasky with the steamers to
all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most direct,
closes and reliain route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded
to and from the Great West.

and from the Great West.

ARTES BETTVEEN PHILADELPHIA and FITTSBURGHTANT CLASS.—Books, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, 75 cents P Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drug (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c.

Teking in original bales), Drugs (in bakes), Hard-bakes (bases), Drugs (in bakes), Hard-bakes (bases), Berging and Ticking in original bales), Drugs (in bakes), Hard-bakes (bases), Leather (in reals or boxes), Wool and Sheep 100 D.

Prika, Eastward, &c.

Hamp, Bacon and Perk, saited (loses or in sacks), Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars or Cut, &c.

Tobacco, Find, Bason, Beef and Lard Golf, Nais, Socia And German Clay, Far, Fitch, 100 B.

Rosin, &c.

E. Mill and further notice.

notice. In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, he par-lealer to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Balimad." All looks consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or mathematically in formation.

teniar to mark the package "Via Femiryivania Rahirad." An Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia et Fundarian will be forwarded without detention. Finisher Agents - Harris, Wormey's Co., Memphia Fenn, E. F. Sar A. Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evanevilla, d.; Dumesnill, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Londevilla, B. J. B. C. Meidrum, Medison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co. and Law & Co., Cincinnati, N. W. Graham & Co., Zaneville, Oblog Locals & Co., No. St Kilby et., Buston, Leech & Co., No. J. Arter Ricca, New York; and No. I. South Williamski, New York; L. Sameder, Fhiladelphia; Magraw & Koons, Saltimore; D. A. Lewett, Pittsburgh.

Art. Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

7. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Altocus, Fa.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of Newdefendant - Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the
Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to survey
the complaint in this action, which is tred in the office of the
Cierk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, in
sideary, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at the office, Number 561 Statis evenue,
in the City of New-York, within twenty days utfer the service of
the summens on you, exclusive of the day of such service;
and if you fail be answer the said complaint within the time store
said, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the
felled downded in the complaint — Dated New-York, July 21, 1826,
373 January P.

DAVID LEVY, Plaintiff Attorday.

CUPREME COURT, County of New-York .-SUPREME COURT. County of New-York.—
JONATHAN FAITOUTE against JOHN W. McGUIRE
BENJAMIN D. EVANS, DAVID HISCOX and — his write
JAMES M. GRIFFIN and PETER B. AMORY.—The the diradiant, BENJAMIN D. EVANS: You are hereby summasted sod required to answer the compliant is this anion, which
is field in the office of the Circle of the Circ and County of New
York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 42n day of
A uset, life, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said compoint on the subscriber at his office, No. 61 Wall street, in the
City of New York, within twenty days after the service of the
summons on your exclosive of the day of such service; and i
you fail to answer the said compliant within the time sforesaid
the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relie
demanded in the complaint—Dated New-York, August 4th, 1836
(3) 1846WF
R. H. BOWNE, Plaintiff's Autoriney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN F. CUNNING DIREME COURT.—JOHN F. CUNNING on outract—(Log not served). To G. W. PURDY: You as briefly sparmoned and required to answer the complaint in the circle, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Clit, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the sub-ceiter at his effice. No. 40 Park Row, in said circ, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the said for the relief at the service and if you find to never the said complaint.

when the line afresud, the panelil will take indem at sain a per fer the sum of wishty dollars with interest from the Aud as a July, one thousand eight hundred and lifty six, beside the cotta of this action—Dated Argust 19, 1832.

The defendant above named will take notice that the complaint in the said action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Cary and County of New York, on the Stat day of Argust 1838.

Ep 3 law 6 w F 11. S. Lincoln, Plaintiff a Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-Pros - AUGUSTA PARRAMORE sat JOHN W. PAR-RAMORE.—Summons - To the defendant above named: You see here by summoned in the Supreme Court to answer the com-plaint of Augusta Parramore, the above-named plaintif, which plaint of Augusta Farramore the above-named plaintiff, whice emplaint was filled in the office of the Clerk of the City an Camity of New York at the City Hall, New York City, or Schiday of July, 1850, and to serve a capp of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Broadway, New Yor City, within twenty doys after the service of this summons of your crebative of the day of service; and if you fall to answer as complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the C us for the railed demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 21, 1858.

J. C. VAN LOON, Plai title? Attorney, jy 36 law@wf.*

No. 377 Broadway, New York.

A VALUABLE NEW FARM IMPLEMENT -Upon the very subject of adaptibility, alluded to in the preceding wetion, the machine now about to be described is illustrative. While of immente importance to New-Eagland, it is of but little value to Ili nois. The best desuription of it that we have seen we find in The New England Farmer, in a letter from the editor, George

England Farmer, in a letter from the educr, George Brewn, from which we extract as follows:

"A Machine for Lifting Rocks.—On the farm of Thomas Edis, I saw this machine in operation, and a simple account of what I saw it do will be better evidence of its value than any glowing description or high-sorrding phrases. It is necessary, however, first to state that the rocks do not require any diagram about, unless they are entirely below the surface, and then only enough to make room to apply the hooks by about, unless they are entirely below the surface, and then only enough to make from to apply the hooks by which they are raised; a slight indentation is made on two faces of the rock with a common drill, into which the points of the hooks are placed. The machine is a imple, stout framework, upon which is a little castion gearing, and the whole mounted upon strong wheels six feet in diameter. Two men and a boy, with a pair of exen and a horse, or two pairs of exen, if the rocks are very large, are all that is required to work it, and there is no hard lifting, so checking of which, to prying with bars or levers, no vexation or swearing, recessary in the most effectual operation of

At 9 o'clock, it was backed over a rock showing only three increase out of the ground, and is five mixtures the rock was upon the surface, in the chearful suchight, whose warm rays it had probably rever felt so plainly whose warm rays it had probably rever felt so plainly before. It was then taken to another, the mosts append and in a minutes it was upon the surface. The wright of this rock was nonputed to be five time. Passing to snother, which, upon raising was found to be haif out of the ground, it was laid up high and cry in four minutes! and this was all the time occupied in applying the books, taking out the rock, and dropping it loose upon the top of the ground! The next cae occupied fan minutes, and allowing twelve cubic feet for a lun, it weighted its time! It ones hour, twenty-tix rocks were lifted out, varying in weight from 300 pounds to six time! and at the circle of two hours forty five rocks, with round labor for the men or the tosu; five rocks, with ro hard labor for the men or the team everything was quickly and quietly doos, and apparently, without unnessed effort on the part of any engaged in it. The only strain was recessionally upon a soble pair of own in renowing tempo of the larges rocks after feet from their old home, but they did it with an energy and processes that give evidence o

"At the expiration of two hours the operators in place, others, co-slier, were laid upon them with tap dity and case, the men having sourcels say part is eyerd hi ching and uncitching the books The macains weighs 2,500 pounds, but standing upon which so large, is easily transported over the roads or fields. It is compact, wonderfully strong, has nothing liable to get cut of repair or break, but a chain, and cost \$275.

chain, and cost \$275.
"I am elearly of the opinion that I have never seen finable ary machine whose use would prove more profitable on rechy farms than this. I think I am competent to indus in this matter, as I spent much of my youth, and several years more recently, in reclaiming such lands."

PENNSYLVANIA -- The Lecomptonites of Berks Coun ty, Pa., have nominated that eminent doughface, J. Gleney Jones, for reclection to Congress. The same party in Chester County have commated Charles D. Manly of Delaware County for Congress. The Auti-Lecempton Democracy of Chester had previously noninsted the present member, the Hon. John Hickman, for

John H. Tyson to our Agent for New Brunswick, N. J. for the side of This Taint xis. All orders left at his office, No. 231 Com-

New-York Daily Tribune

THE BURNING OF QUABANTINE.

As soon se intelligence reached the city on Wednesday night, of the destruction of Quarantine, we dispetched special reporters who have promised the following suthentic particulars. It is well known that for years past, more especially, however, since the yellow-fever excitement of 1856, that the people of Staten Island have been determined to compare the removal of the Quarantine from their island by fair means or foul.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The recent appearance of the disease in their midst has greatly inflamed them upon the subject, and a resolution passed by the Board of Health of Castleton the other day, denouncing the institution as a public nuisance which the citizens of comity ought to suppress forthwith, afforded a large and powerful confederation a pretext for carrying into effect plans long since matured for its destruction. The night of the great celebration was pitched upon as the most favorable for the designs of the conspirators, as most of the military and fire comparies of the island would then be in New-York.

At 91 o'clock, Wednerday evening, two of the bostmen in the Health Officer's employ reported to him that they believed mischief was affoat. They had seen, near the north-west wall, a large body of strangers, whose appearance boded no good. In fact, from their acts and conversation, it was evident that an attempt would be made to fire the buildings. Dr. Thompson directed his men to apprise Dr. Bissell, the Resident Physician, of the facts without delay, in order that he m gut prepare to defend the State property against the

the Quarantine alarm-bell rang. Already the incendiaries had breached the wall, near the north-west angle, and were applying the torch to the buildings. Dr. Bissell summoned the stevedures, and others employed in the institution, and with a force of nearly 100 men marched against the mob.

The force opposed to him, however, outnumbered his, ten to one, yet the doctor and his men est to work and put out the fires, almost as fast as they were lighted. One of the stavedores named Frank Matthews, a Swede, who resides at No 365 Houston street, while engaged with the others in putting out the fires was shot in the back and fell, it is feared, mortally

This created a panic among many of the men who followed the doctor, and they retreated toward the Female Hospital, bearing their woulded comrade with them. But a few men stood by the doctor, and they worked with a will to save the large building called the St. Nicholas, by throwing out the combustible mat ter which had been piled against it, and covering the roof with wet blankets. In this they were succeeding pretty well, when ti

firemen came and demanded admission. The Doctor refused to allow them to enter. Thereupon the firemen battered a hole in the wall large enough to admit their engine. A great crowd then rushed into the irclesure, and surrounding the Doctor and his men bustled them away from the buildings. The Doctor's musket was taken from him, and he was beaten with his own weapon and driven off the ground.

The fire companies ranged themselves around the burning buildings, excusing themselves from doing anything toward putting out the fire by saying that their ho had been cut. Dr. Westervelt states that he saw the work of destruction go on from his own windows. The people ran about with torches dipped inturpantine, and piling the straw beds from the hospitals against the doors and windows, set them on fire. In addition the fences were torn down and the wood thrown upon the piles to feed the flames. Some highly inflammable liquid was also thrown into

the flames, and in a brief space of time a dozen buildings were blazing against the sky.

The incendiary work began upon the shanties on the hill, which were originally built for ship fever, but were latterly used as receptacles for smallpox and yellow fever cases. There were eight of these frame oneevery shantles, filled in with brick. Five of them were 200 feet by 25 each, and the other three 120 feet by 20.

They were, however, by no means so unsubstantial as their names would seem to imply; but were substantially built upon brick pillers, and contained hospotat bedsteads, beds and bedding, stoves, and all the furniture requisite for the reception of the sick. In one of these shanties were a number of small pox patients, two others were occupied by yellow-fever patients, in another fifty stevedores lodged, and in yet s other the hospital nurses slept. Those who were able of course arose on the first alarm but we are recibly informed that the shantise where the sid ledged were fired while they were in them, and it was only by the efforts of the Quarantine people that they were saved from a horrible death. One of the powretches, a woman in the last stages of small-pox, our reporter saw under a canvas shed which had temperacily been erected against the wall, she being too sick to remove to the hospital.

The Smal-Pex Hospital, on the hill, a high two stor brick builing, 30 by 80 feet, with piszzas to each story, was also fired and consumed. The S. Nicholas, so called, a lofty three-story brick building, 60 by 130 feat where passergers in process of disinfection were lodged, suffered the same fate. This building was selidly built, with brown-stone porticoes, stoops and high broad flights of steps. Wasn our reporter saw it only the blackened walls remained. The Vandals had even set fire to the pump in the square in front of the torse, and nearly consumed it. The dead-house and dissecting-room, and a large two story barn full of hay and implements, were destroyed. Some of the mob took the carriege for conveying the sick to sad from the Hospital, together with a light carriage and a wagen, and wheeling them into the fire allowed them to burn up. The carriage house, coal house, ice house, baggage-nonse, with baggage of sick enigrants, and a cwelling house for attachees of the linepital, were sil burned to the ground.

In these buildings were large stores of hospital furil ure, wagons, a six-pounder cacnon, fire-engine and o feet of hose, three dozen fire-buckets, and 600 tuns of coal, which were lost. A couple of horses and a lot of pigs in the stable were let cut, when two of the human brutes attempted to drive them back into the fire

The process of the incendiaries was to take all the beds and bedding, and piling them up against tences and buildings, set them on fire. By this means they made clean work of it.

Warning was sent to Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, and Mr. Locke, United States Boarding Officer, that their offices would be fixed. Mrs. Phomoson was very ill-so much so that to move her imperiled her life. Her husband placed her in on easy chair, and the was carried to Mrs. Fountain's, outside of the north wall, where for come time, owing to the excitement and other caprer, her life hung trembling in the balance. Having sent his children after their mother, the Dector, wi has few of his men, hastily removed the more valuable of his furniture and effects to the grass-plat in front of his house, and then followed his

Mr. Locke tumbled his books and effects out of his windows and awaited the approach of the mob. They did not touch him ner hie, however; but about o'clock fired the residence of Dr. Thompson, first ransacking the cellar and helping themselves to the wines and liquers. The house burned with a bright blaze till daylight, having nothing but a heap of asher. An at tempt to fire the Revenue Office did not success Some rags saturated with camphace were lighted and placed under the stairs; but bappily went out of their own second.

Avait-mp was made to fire the bouse of Dr. Walser Deputy Hearth Officer, by piling burning heds again, the ferce. After putting out the flames severaltic and remoral aring with a gang of four raffi up was had

revolver and blazed away, when one of the shots struck Frederick Hegeman, a cabinet maker, who weelooking through the fence from the street cutarie, lodging in his groin. Hegeman is said to have just come from the

erry on the midnight boat.

Most of the mob, with their leaders, are known, they went heldly about their work relying upon Rich-mond justice to hold them harmless. Indeed, one of the leaders bose's that he could have stopped the whole affair with a word but would not, because he was d-d glad the buildings were gone. When the boat came down on Wednesday night from the city and her paeser gers saw the burning buildings, they cheered in the mest hearty manner.

About dayinght on Thursday morning, a most destardly

attempt to fire the only remaining building-the Female Hospital, in which the patients had been gathered from the it clemency of the weather, to the number of 75-was fortunately discovered in season, and the two blazing straw beds in the second story were thrown into the yard. As it was then too light to renew the

attempt, the building was spared. As a sample of public sentiment on Staten Island, we quote a few rentences in reference to this matter. Mr. Locke thirks it "the natural segrence of the outrages which the Health Officer has perpetrated for the past

"two years." He said the mob wanted to hang the Doctor, and would have done so if they had caught him. Dr. Westervelt thought a more judicious time night have been selected, when there were fewer inmates of the hospitals, and less hability of disease spreading. Mr. Ray Tompkins was "D-d glad the buildings were burned; although, if he had said the word, every one would have been saved." And so we might go on, from one end of the island to the

STATEMENT OF THE NIGHT WATCHMAN.

Michael McCabe, night watchman at Quarantice, syt-At 9 o'clock I rang the bell as usual, and wen up to the upper buildings, the shantles on the bill, and stood there talking to a nurse, when I saw the fire: I saw the men starting the fire in the Small-pox Hospital, around the stoops, and through the house; I went up to the Small-pex Hespital, and hallooed back to the truss with whom I had been talking to ring the bell to aleim the authorities; I returned then to a shanty on the bill, where a lot of stevedores were sleeping, and roused them up, and told them to follow me; about 50 men were sleeping in this place; they got up, and some of them followed me; I did not wait for them; at the time I got up there, these incendiaries, numbering between 15 and 25 men, had got to the sharty next to the Small-pox Hospital, setting that on fire; there were small-pox patients in this building, and our stevedores barely succeeded in getting them out akve; I then went to the other end of the shanty, on the west side; the shanties run east and west-I saw them fixing the next sharty. Then I ran over and attacked two men who were setting fire to the shanty; they were lingaring behird the others, who were gone to the next shauty to fire it. These two men were putting torches in at the wirdows, and setting the straw beds on fire. One of these men I caught and took down to the lookup with his terch in his hand. His name is Garrett, and he resides at Supleton. I brought this man down, and in a short time I heard that some one was shot, and the man was brought into the hall of the women's hospital. He laid there, and I saw him with a large gur-shot would in the back; they have sicce taken him to the New-York Hospital. I returned up the bill, and essisted in putting out the fire in the Smallpox Hospital. We succeeded in extinguishing the fire with water and wet blankets. We also put out the fire in the sharty in which I arrested Garrett. Dr. Welres then came to me and told me that they were breaking pown the wall to get in. Dr. Walser then raised his musket and called to the mob, saying "Stop breaking down the wall; you come here for no good;

let it burn down: the first man that comes in I will

shoot. ' I also drew my revolvers. The mob desisted

for a while, but at length Tom Burns, foreman of No. 6

Ergine Co., said "they were organized to put out fires,

"and they had a right to come in, and would come in."

These firemen then got round the Doctor and myself, and threatened that if we showed our arms they would draw theirs and use them. Burns stood with his revolver in hand all the time, as if ready to fice. Do Walter then said, "If you mean right go on and put out the fire." Having made another breach in the well, on the north-west corner, through which they got their engine, they came along in strong force, and drawing their engine around the sharty, did nothing more than look at the fire; they did not a tampt work their engine, saying that their hose was cut; I then went to Staple ton for the Hook and Luider Com pany, to see if they would come and pull down the stanty and stop the fire; the Company was away with their machine: I then returned to the Small-Pox Hos pital; I was up in the upper part of the building with Rissell, when some of the rioters had a dispute be low, and broke into the cistern in order to fix it so that we could not draw water from it; Dr. Bisse'l attempted to take this man, who was at work on the clatern, but no sooner had be taken hold of him, when the whole mob ret upon and beat him, knocking him down; all of our mer, only two or three, now cleared out with the Dector, leaving me alone on the building; I came down and saw the mob take beds and pile them up against the hospital; as each blazed up they lighted other beds from them, and planted them around the columns I hauled the beds out, when they began to peg me with lubs. I then returned to the building, and caught a blezing bed and bauled it out through the rear. On my return, they told me to go back or suffer; they wanted to know if that property was mine. I to them no, but that I would protect it as long as I was able. I left then, there being between 200 and 200 persecs around the burning buildings. I then came down to the dwellings around the lower hospital, and told the people to save all that they could, and assisted them; elso in getting down patients and putting them into this lower hospital. Six or eight cases of yellow fever and a number of smallpox cases, fifty in all, were brought down and taken into the female hospital, the only one now standing. A number of small-pox patients had to lay under a fence all night. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the mob fired Dr. Thompson's house; about 41 or 44 o'cleck this morning they fired the women's bespital, where were about seventy five patients, setting fire to the straw beds. There are four wards in the Hospital. The patients were out of the ward which they fired, but there were three wards filled with pasignts above them. I saw the blaze ascending oppo-

five or six breaches in the Hospital walls, where the mob came in. I know many of these incendiaries by eight. This is all I know about the matter.

site the wigdow, and alarmed our men, who ran and

bauled out the blazing bed and threw it to the ground,

and thus saved the building. At this time it was day-

light, and the incendiaries all vanished. There were

THE OUTSIDE TALK. It appeared like a boliday on Thursday outside the Querantice walls. The numerous drinking places in the reighborhead were pretry well parentzed by rough locking men, who talked freely and loudly about the event of the night previous. Not a men raised his voice, even faintly, against the crime; the feeling of hearty approval appeared to be remarkab'y unsulmous. None, however, as a matter of course, were willing to schoo viedge any complicity in the burglary or incendiariem, though about all admitted being pres ent-as firemen. Nothing direct as to the origin of fire was even binted at, though every man claimed especial credit for his vigorous ondeavors to ex inguish it. And there efforts it was boldly and repeatedly stated, we use have proved entirely successful, had not the Quaractine employees cut the fire hose as soon as og buildings. For such alleged extraordinary conduct o explanation was vouchesfed; but in fignation theres: was loudly expressed, and threats were made to compel Dr. Thom; son to pay for the hose so destroyed.

A f-w of the better-known and more wealthy neighbern spectred amid the groups later in the day, and busing themselves in explaining and representing the set about this undertaking in vars, he dide his testing enterained toward the present heating of

the matter, Sir," said one of these latter to our reporter, The Quarantine must and ought to be removed from its present unsuitable location. Why, Sir, the thing is exough to drive the people mad. Propertyowners cannot sell; they cannot remove; they must stay to starve, perhaps, and be in constant danger of sacrificing their own and their families' lives. Of course, I don't approve of, and have always refused to join in, any conspiracy or organized incendiarism; no one, so far as I know, knows anything about such an arrangement; but the fact is, the people couldn't stand the nuisance, and where they are all of a mind, who is to punish, who is to convict them, if that should be at-

"But," asked an inquisitive person, " were not the residents and property owners aware of the vicinity of the Quarentine when they took up their abode, or purchased property near it ! Did they not knowingly incur whatever rick or responsibility there might be in the location or purchase

" Altegether another question, Sir;" a nuisance is a puisarce, and must be abated."

Among the most earnest in his expressions was one gentleman of whom it was remarked that he had made his money years ago when he himself occupied the position of head of the establishment against which he was inveighing so strongly.

As the day advanced, the groups became more numerous and exhilarated, and frequent drinks were taken to stimulate the energies wasted by the exertions of the previous night. One of the revelers tipped" his tumbler, and significantly offered as a cost, "Protection to the Quarantice, and luck to the firemen who tried last night to save it." This expressive tonst was received with loud merriment.

The most obtuse observer sould scarcely fall to notice the appearance of a secret understanding or information between the persons alluded to, all of whom were "as thick as" friends should ever be.

There were but a few people from the city present, and of these few were a number of eminent pickposketr, drawn thither in expectation of a grand rath of curious people to see the mins. These soon retired in disguet, wondering what benefit the burning of Quarantire had been.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS BURNS,

The following s atement was yesterday moraing given to our reporter by Mr. Thomas Burns, latellor t of the hotel at Quarantine, and foreman of Neptune Ergine Company No. 6: The first alarm of a fire was about 9 o'clock, or a quarter past, when a fire was seen incide of the Hospital yard; I went to the engine-bouse and helped to get the engine out; we took it down to the gate, but they would not let us in; I then ordered the ergine up the road; the number present on the ergine was about twenty, which is half our full number; we came up along the walk to what we supposed was a suitable position, and broke we supposed was a surable position, and broad through the wall, but after battering through, we found a steep bill, which we could not ruse with the short wheels of the engine; I went through the breach, with many others, and went down to a more favorable place, when I called to our boys to come down and break through so as to get at the fire just then I met Dr. Walser (who has charge of the yellow fever patients), armed with a masket and beyonet, and one of his employees armed with a pistol; they presented their weapons at me and my tol; they presented their weapons at me and my briends, and I presented a pixtol and said I would de find myseif; Dr. Walesrand, "I know you, Mr. Burns; said I," Ductor, you must not stop us, for Burns; 52:11!, "Dictor, you must not stop us, for we must come in here as firshmen;" the doctor replied, "We don't want engines in here at all; stand back! we will put out the first the fire was then raging far beyond him; we finally got one crigine in through the wall and down to a castern; we then stretched our hose, but before we had got the hose stretched they were cut; this must have been done hose attetched they were out; this must have been done by persons is side, for we had near to watch the hose this is was stretched; No. I and No. 5, which came in afterward, also had their hose out; we cluid do rothing more to stop the fire, and did not lattempt it; afterward they arrested a man nimed O'Hara, who lives on the North side, and belongs to No. 4, and I went with others to Dr. Bissell and demanded his release; nobody had muskets but the employees inside and the sailors; they were all armed; I told Dr. Bissell and Dr. Walser that they must not lock up our men who had been doing nothing, and they let them out; Dr. Thompson's house I know nothing about, but presume they all caught from the same speak; the employees refused to let us in, refused to allow us where the water was to be had, hoarer than the river, and there is no question but they out our hose; pietels and gloss were going off all around us the fiver, and there is no question but they cut our bare; pistels and guess were going oil all around us white we were there; the only man I saw raise a market to shoot was Dr. Walser, who raised his gue to me; I helped to remove the sich in the burning buildings, which were very few; mustiful many woman in the smalleys headful out is me. Grinan were able to help themselves; I carried one German woman in the smallpox hespital out in my arms, in her bed; I took her to a sefe place, and all the rick were cared for; they are in the main building which is still standing; I had sport the day with my family in New-York; they remained to see the illumination and fireworks, but I came back to relieve my baskeeper, in the 7 o'clock beat; I had heard threat to burn the Quarantine perhaps every day for the last two years, but had no intimation that it was to be attenpted last right; during the night I carried down to our Company a pail of brands and water, for these to our Company a pail of brandy and water, for they were all suffering for dripk. STATEMENT OF NASH, THE COOPER.

Mr. Nach, a ccoper employed within the Quarantine, cated that when the alarm was first struck he ran up o the gate and slorg the wall as far as the bound permitted, to where Dr. Welser lives; two or three longshoremen, belonging to the Island, came along and told him the fire was on the bill; a man named Raymend and another ran with him to where the first shed was burning; heard men shouting, "save this hospital," and there was a tremendous to do; saw respital, and there was a tremendous to do; saw it could alop the fire with a few buckets of water, if I had help; called for help and went to work on the burning shed, which was connected with the large burleing; didn't know, of course, that the fire had been set; no one came to help, but after threwing on a few pails of water some men called out to stop it; said they. "Newly you can do no yell count down." Then

they, "Nash, yeu can do no good, come dowa;" then I saw Dr. Bissell snap a musket three times at a crowd of men lying in the cone; there were four of them; then I saw the stevedore who was killed (as is them; then from the stevenies who was alread to be a Swede, and I don't know his name) ran around the corner of the building, and a stout Irishman, who works in the wash-house, came after him with a must ket and fired it, and the man fall; Dr. Thompson was not present, and they said he was looking after his furniture, like a secrable man: I know that seven men can be him desired to help him: went to him during the right and offered to help him; this was while the fire was burning; they were all stevedores, and wanted to curry lavor; I dilnt care if the whole of the buildings were burned, but I had

po hand in it; I suppose I must go to day and give MR. RAY TOMPKINS'S STATEMENT. Mr. Ray Tompkins, who is the Chief of the Fire Police, and supposed to be a very influential man on the island, made the following statement to our re-

I was present at the fire, was up all sight, and an tited all ever; my brain is tired; I had a great dual to do beside working at the fire; I had to save Dr. Bissell and Dr. Walser; and to tell the truth, I had very hard work to save Dr. Walser; I think these buildings caught fire about 9 o'clock; as to the original the fire, I don't know anything, but unquestionably they were set on fire; they were set on fire in consequence of the following handbill issued yes, erday by the Beard of Health of the town of Castleton, and which was extensively posted, one of them having been placed on the wall in the very spot which was first broken through:

Entitate from the Minutes of the Board of Health of the Town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Reclied, That the whole Quinastice establishment, locate as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest an a missione of the most odions character, bringthe death and deschaim to the recy doors of the people of the towns of Gastleton and Sauthfield.

**Reclied, That it is a missione too intolerable to be borne by

and Saunded.

Itselfes, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by
itselfes, of these towns any longer.

Scales of That this Brand recommend the citizens of this
Scales of That this Brand recommend the citizens of this
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Scales of That the Brand recommend the citizens of this
Scales of That the Brand recommend

A. W. Borner, Secretary.

September I, 1818.

One of the shanties was fired; they were built some

One of the shanties was fired; they were built some years ago for ship-fever patients; when it was set on fire there were from 25 to 40 persons inside; the whole thing was done by not more than 20 mas; the sevent building was not fired until the first was entirely consumed; the record was the Shall par Historia, known as the St. Nichelas, the walls of which are still standing; I went maide when the fire began set offered to help, but Dr. Bissell said, "Go away, we don't want your help at all," they then went to work with wet blankets and buckets, but could effect to thing; hearing a cry among the mob, "Save Dr. tribing; hearing a cry among the mob, "Save Dr. The mpent a house," (which mean "destroy" is—everything tail by the mob going by contraries), I would up there and found two or three men and some

ladies on the piezza; inquired for Dr. Thompson; they said he was not there; said, "I want to save him, for they will burn this house as sure as you have; they said he and his family went away, as the fire broke out: I was glad I did not meet him; and I was glad a good many other people did not mort Dr. Thompson; his house was the last building burned; the stevedors was shot by the people inside; an intimation has been given to me who did it, but the affair is to be investigated, and I shall give no name; it was one of the efficers inside; they think it was an old personal gradge, and the man took advantage of the excitement to settle it; at the fire I was terd that a man named O Hara had been arrested, and was in the Quarantine joil; there was a cry, "Take him out "I tried to stop the crowd; met Dr. Walser with a lady on his arm; said to him, "This man is to be kinsd at any time; he is a man of responsibility; let him go, for peace sake; "the crowd neshed towards him, shouting; I said, "Let him alone—den't you see he has a lady with him;" Dr. W. at pealed to the crowd to let him say a few words with him into the jail; the crowd shouted, "Don't go, or they will lock you up too:" I said! would come back with O'Hara or go in with him, and if I did not come back they could come and release us both; I then went down to the jail and O'Hara was immediately released; two of the Harbor Police, arrested at the same time were let out with them; one of these was Officer Bodle, who was arrested for interfering with a Quarantize efficer; at another time Mr. Walter same time were let out with them; one of these was utilizer Buedle, who was arrested for interfering with a Quarantine efficer; at another time Mr. Walter came to me in great distress, saving, "Fowpkins, you can stop this; they are killing Dr. Bisselt." I heard the crowd drying, "Kill bim, d.—n bim, kill him, and after a time found a man with a musket and bayones, which be said he took from Dr. Bissell, who was trying to use it on him; finally I found Dr. Bissell, and got him out of reach, or he would have been hurt; a motion was made to "save" the large hospital, but I succeeded after a while in restraining the crowd by I succeeded after a while in restraining the crowd by showing that there was no place to take the sick to: I teld them if they took it I expected to be arrested

THE NEWS AT THE CITY HALL.

Dr. Thompson was at the Mayor's Office but a few n inutes on Taureday forencom. The mob set fire to s house about 3 o'clock, and destroyed the buildings and furniture. Only one of the Hospital buildings remaired, and that, with the pier and all other remaining Quarantine structures, be said, they had threatened to burn en Thurrday night.

The authorities of Richmond County gave him no protection against the rioters. Two men were shot; one of them dar gerously, but the wounded parties were alive on Thursday forenoon. Dr. Thompson had an insurance of \$6,000 on his property, but this does not avail him anything, as polines of insurance except fires caused by mobe.

The County of Richmond is, however, responsible

or this less, the Doctor having some time since notified the sheriff that such destruction had been threatened, The Commissioners of Health met at noon to-day and received the following note from Dr. Thompson:

Received the following note from 1r. Incompose:

Bon Danie: F. Tildann, Major, and
Dana Sin: Owing to being burkt out set right, I that not be
present at the incessing of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health
to day. The situation of my femily has been made such by the
ord darastic at Quarantine last sight as to require my undivided
aftention to day. I hope to be present at the meeting of your
Hotorable Board to merrow. Respectfully yours, &c.

R. H. THOMPSON. The Doctor states that nearly a hundred of the riot-

ers are well known. MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRA-

TION.
The Commissioners of Emigration had their regular meeting yesterday aftermoon, adjourned from the day previous. There were present Mayor Tiensan, Mesars. Crobtree, Jellinghaus, Huot, Verplanck, Cammings.

Pardy, Morgan and Cartis. It was stated that during the riot and fire at the Qurantire buildings, one of the patients died of fright. One of the stevedores shot in the riot had died since

morning. On motion of Mr. VERPLANCE, the regular business

was dispensed with. Mr. Caunge stated that he had been to the island in relation to the configuration. It appeared that certain parties had a meeting with Ray Tompkins on the hill parties had a meeting with tray companies on the fitter at Staten Island on Wednesday, on which occasion they resolved to commit violence. About 10 o'clock the meb attacked the Small pox Hospital, carried the patients on upon the green, and set fire to the buildpatients on upon the green, and set are to the other ing. They also set fire to most of the other buildings, its lading Dr. Thompson's home. The furniture of the Doctor was carried out by the mob, piled up, and set on fire. Mose was left but one building sear the apothecary's shop. The coal belonging to the estab-lishment was also set on fire, and was still burning. The Staten Island fire companies refused to put out me The Staten Island fire con panies refused to put out the burning coal, and re recommended that two fire companies from New York be sent to the island for that purpose. He hoped also, a firee of police would be sent down to protect the remaining property. It was threatened by the most to sweep down what was left tenight. None but a few of the river police were at the Island last right, the military and regular police being in this city attending the parade. Tas most consisted of 8.0 to 1,000. Two of the most active ficter were recognized this morning leaving Sauten Island. Many of the rioters were well known, and could be found. The walls had been torn down in everal tisces.

several pinces.

Mr. Conris stated that he had, while on the Island, directed the small-pex patients to be sent to the Ward's Island Hospital.

Mr. Varplank suggested that a Committee had

better be appointed to conserate with the Governor and Attorney-General, in relation to the protection of the iretitutions, and to have a reward offered. Also, to apply to the Courts for an injunction against the Cauteton Board of Health, to present against the Cattieton Board of Health, to prevent these from interfering with the Commissioners of Emigration, whose duty it was to protect the property of the

whice only it was to protect the property of the State at Quarantine.

Mr. Pundy moved that this Committee consist of the President, Mr. Verplank, which was carried. Sub-sexuently the Mayor was added to the Committee. Mr. Charlings moved to have the President and

lible. Carried.

It was resolved that two fire companies be sent

down; also, a sufficient force police.

The Maron stated that he had written a note to Collector Schell on the importance of having a ruall propeller armed with one or two gens to protect the vessels detained as infected against the mob. He was astenished to hear that the six-pounder kept at Quar-

artine had not been used.

Mr. Craris explained that there was no force there
to use it, the poince being required in the city.

The following latter was received from Dr. Blesell:

Ben. O C. VIRELAND FOR THE HOSPITAL Sopt. 2 1751. Hen, O. C. Vhartaan, President Commissioners of Emigration Dean Still I have by before you of the described of buildings at the Manne Heapital, by a large and infanisted in last eventual at 10 years and infanisted in last eventual at 10 block they make an entrance through, west side of the block wall of the Quarantine ground, passing the size level consequent their work of destruction first fining the size level bounding. They then proceeds to be the other building, including the dwelling of the Heart Office with most of his valuable furniture. It was impressible, while of the under the my control, to cheek the mode or was the proposition of the my case. I report to add that a steredore was not fally wounded in the encounter with the mode.

Total 54 123 ame date in 1807 126 272 1,424 Balance in bank Jan. I. 1858. \$52,125 co. Agar gate receipts to Aug. 25, 1256. \$126,084 57
Receipts since to Sept. 1, 1858, for commutation of alien passengers, &c. . . 4,075 50— 151,560 47

ments on August 21. \$140,257 76 .. \$12,958 65

Balance of Commutation Fund.... The Board accourand to Wednesday.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., of Boston, have issued the following pieces of music: "There is an Isle, a Bonny Isle," music by Wheatley Kirk; "Alicia Schottish, from the Manmoth Cave selection, A. Major; Tenor air, "Ye Winds of Heaven," from the opera of the Buccapeer, G. W. Stratton; "It is the Miller's Danghter," words by Tennyson, music by Chas J Marz; "Un Moto di Gio's mi Sento," Mozart, arranged by S. S. Wes'ey; "Fartasie de Salor," Les Huguenots, Meyerbeer, Th. Ocsten; "Variations, Mary of Argyle, Case. Grobe.

copy the following from El Toro, a paper published in Ca-seez. In speaking of the operas produced by this free special special produced by the following from El Toro, a paper published be permitted to stay at home.

Pass.

Tuchas H. Booth & Co., No. 5 Greene street, opposite the special produced by the produced by th THE MORELLI OPERA TROUPE AT CARACAS.-We

of Signorine Netali's appearance in Lucie, they award the highest praise both for singing and socing. Signor Giannoni, the tenor, created a furore in "Trovestere" and "Ernani," but it was received for his appearanced as Edgardo, in "Lucie," to crown his trimaph. Sign Rocco also comes in for a full share of approbation.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

I have no doubt your readers, far and near, would

desire to have reliable information in respect to the

state of political parties in Philadelphia, about which

there is a good deal of interest felt just now. We sleet

here in October next Congressmen, of which there are

four Districte and part of the fifth in this county, Saer-

iff, Register of Wills, and a Clerk of the Orphane

Court. Though the three last-named offices are ex-

ceedingly lucrative ones, that of Sheriff being a fortune

to its possessor, the interest mainly centers in the Con-

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 1858.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

Court. Though the three last-named offices are exceedingly lucrative ones, that of Shoull being a fortant to its possessor, the interest mainly centers in the Cangressional elections. The about durchitting Damneracy have led off in the nominations, and have put up as candidates, in the 1st District, Thomas B. Florance (better known as Tom Florence, though his brish consistents write to him as the Hon Col. Thomas B. Florance); in the Hild District, George H. Muttis; in the Hild Jaries Landy, and in the IVth, Harry M. Phillips. As you are aware, three of these are resonitiations. Mr. Florence has served several accessive terms, Meests. Landy and Phillips one season only—the last. How the Honorable Thomas B. Florence stands upon the record, it is scarcely recessary to say. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of pelitical non-resistance, and is always to be found in the rasks of the faithful. In not a single mea-mre lavolving party issues has be been known to stand in hostile attende to a Democratic Administration. The old bell wether of the party has only to indicate by a shake of the head the disposition he is to go, and he is already on the read. All through the administration of "poor Pierce" he was one of his most sycophastic, kneserocking admirers. When in Congress, it, was been, Perce, all the time. It was not a manly admission, such as a high-united, honorable man may issty feel for a leader, but a cringing, sneaking love, the sincerity of which one is always included to suspect. When out of Congress, The Argus, of which the honorable member from the last is part owner and censional editor, was filled with alaniers and vile assaults upon the fair fame of those who had shown up either the weakness or corruption of the Arministration. The Argus was, in tru hand in fact, an Administration appear. Jo. Severus, its estantible owner was made by Franklin Plerce Storeheepa at the Pelisacelphia Navy Yard, beside which, its substitution to each how to make the full what a decidancy of the whole when he was to fall

adminers are wort to call him, can estimose he would be has profited by McKycophania asivice. He is now, by a force of circumstances, one of the pats of the Administration. Having been on the side of the

the Administration. Having been on the side of the President and against popular sovereigety, he is permitted to use the Philadelphia Navy Yard to aid in his election, as he has done to secure his nomination. There are at this time from twelve to thirteen hundred men in the yard, and not one of the number but is either expressly or impliedly favorable to bim. To that he owes als place, just as much as the so-called representative does to his party subserviency. The manner in which this infamous business is managed is this: When finds are wonted, before they are employed, they must arm themselves with a recommendation from Mr. Florence or one of his known frience, and this is always a sure passport to favor. friends, and this is always a sure prespect of svor.
At this time there are at least five hundred men more
in the yard than the amount of work on hand justifies
the employment of. In the laborer' gang are to be
found well-known pirms and shoulder bitters of Ping
alley and hindred localities, who are kept there for prescut and future use. When warded outside, these fullaborers in the ward in the morning any are at all callalley and hindred localities, who are kept there for present and fiture use. When wasted outside, those follows go to the yard in the menting, an wer at roll call and slip off, taking care to be present after finner when the roll is such called. Thus much for Florence and the means Governo and has put at his command to invure his reflection. Now how stands the fight? If ference's course on the Lecumpton question and the relection of employees in the New Yard has castle him many bitter enemies in the Democratic party, among whom are two active, strong and untiring politiciars, either presenting a hundred times more accept and many times more ability than himself. Those are Edward G Webb and Dr. George W. Nebinger. The latter has been nominated by a split Convention, and if he stands, the nomination will abnost certainly insure the defeat of Florence, especially if the Oposeiif he stands the romination will abnost certainly insure the defeat of Florence, especially if the Opposition is able to unite upon a good candidate. The fat Detrict is compared of the four lower wards of the city, including part of the Vth and the whele of the VIIIth. It has been estimated by the vote of last Spring for Mayor that if Florence could get all the votes cast for Mr. Vaux, and his opposent all for Mr. Henry, he would lead him about one hundred. But it is to be remembered that the Lecompton quastion was not presented fairly to the people them. There were other issues. Col. Florence, however, has two to excounter a formidable consistion in his own

There were other issues. Col. Florence however, has now to encounter a formidable opposition in his own party—an opposition that has anti-Lecompton for its basis—cte that is too deeply rooted to be easily deritored or weakened. Again, the opposition, having the police force, can prevent much of the illegal voting of last Spring, which is done by the Locompon party alone, whenever the opportunity effers. Nothing, is my opinion, is wanted to insure the success of the anti-Lecompton candidate but a bold, under ded frost. In the Hd District comprising most of the old city proper, Geo. H. Martin has been reminated. Mr. Martin has been reminated. Mr. Martin has been reminated and will be by the marchants that he is an Administration candidate, that he obtained his nomination through Customthat he obtained his nomination through Custom-Hoves influence, and is a Lecompton Democrat. Be-sides, Mr. Martin is a politician in its across sense, such as Jee i B Su heriand gloried in a log. His op-perent well be the Hen Edward Joy Maris, was can

per an' will be the Hen Edward Joy Marris, wao can be rece ted if the proper effort is made.

In the Hild District James Lardy has been cominated. Like the member from the fat Mr. Lardy was body and breeches Administration. He seemed to think that he was elected to be so; that he was sent to Congress to support James Buchanan in all his measures; and he did it at anome, to the extent of his abilities. Mr. Lardy was the first person in he District was sent that he was fit to be a Congressman. Before consolidation, when the District of ton Northern Liberties was called the "Craile of Democracy," he deak in soop and candless at Second and Brown stream, and was several times elected to the Board of Cru magnets to legislate for the people. It is supposed that at this time be was fired with the ambitton of the he propagative halls of the Nation. He made

stream and was several times elected to the Board of Countspical to legislate for the people. It is supposed that at this time be was fixed with the substitute of it in the kepislavive halls of the Nation. He made several attempts before he succeeded. Our slighted it scorecord that with a united apposition, be well be coold be seen. Who has opposent may be it is impossible seen to conjecture. He will be anti-lecompton of occurse, and will be rore to the tree. Who has opposent may be it is impossible seen to conjecture. He will be anti-lecompton of occurse, and will be rore of the tree has been combinated. Who's Hearty M. Pailips do you sak I There is not a man or boy about Pailadeiph a who do anot know him or who has not heart of him. He is any lawyer, who made a fortune in his profession. Not aspiring to be a great lawyer, he was asticked with heary a smart one, and he has won more caused by technicalities—by availing himself of the quirks and quebles of the law—than any other lawyer ever did by brillhant forensed display. It has been the practice in heavy cases to engage a sensation speaker in connection with Philips. For a seat in Congress he gave up exceedingly lucrative practice, which he can reclaim at any time. He was desirous of a seat in the House of Representatives for the honor of the thing, and has it surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious row to go back that his course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked as surious of the course may be approved. Outside of Congress, Mr. Philips taked by lim.

An attempt has already been made to